

TROPICAL CYCLONE 04A

On 15 June, a day before TC 03B made landfall on the east coast of India, convection associated with the monsoon depression that became TC 04A was first detected on satellite imagery off the west coast of India 210 nm (390 km) south-southwest of Bombay. Although poorly organized, the convection persisted and was first mentioned on the Significant Tropical Weather Advisory at 170700Z. A TCFA was issued at 170730Z June after conventional and microwave satellite data indicated that the wind field had become better organized, and a first warning followed, valid at 171800Z. As TC 04A moved northward and intensified, available Dvorak intensity estimates peaked at 45 kt (23 m/sec). However, synoptic data supported a maximum of 65 kt (33 m/sec) as the cyclone approached the coast. TC 04A made landfall near Diu at 182300Z. Diu is located on the coast of India 330 nm (610 km) southeast of Karachi. Veraval (WMO 42909) reported a minimum sea-level pressure of 974 mb at 182300Z. Rajkot (WMO 42737), 75 nm (139 km) inland, reported a minimum sea-level pressure of 980 mb at 190600Z and 10-minute sustained wind of 46 kt (24 m/sec) at 191200Z. Figure 3-04A-1 shows the 3-hourly surface winds at Rajkot which reflect the passage of the cyclone. JTWC issued the final warning valid at 191200Z, as TC 04A dissipated inland. Figure 3-04A-2 shows convection associated with TC 04A as it moved northward into India.

The maximum storm surge on the southern coast was estimated to be 20 feet (6 meters). Indian government agencies reported 47 people were killed by the cyclone.

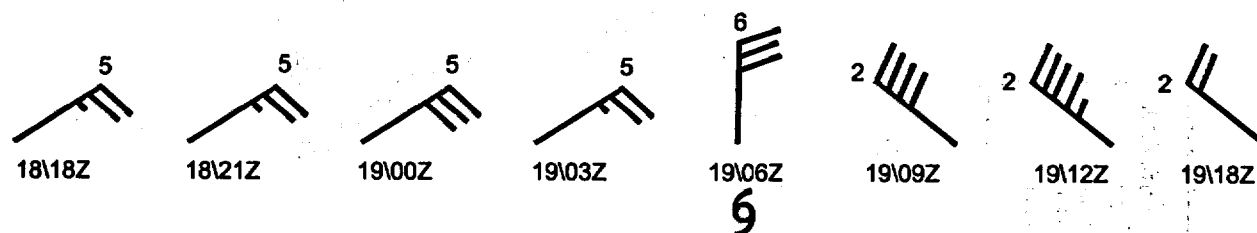


Figure 3-04A-1 Surface wind reports at Rajkot, India (WMO 42737) reflect the passage of TC 04A.

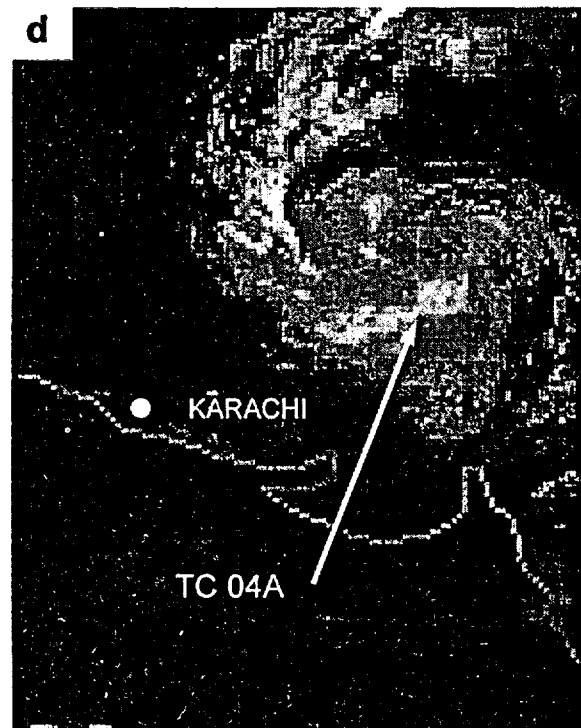
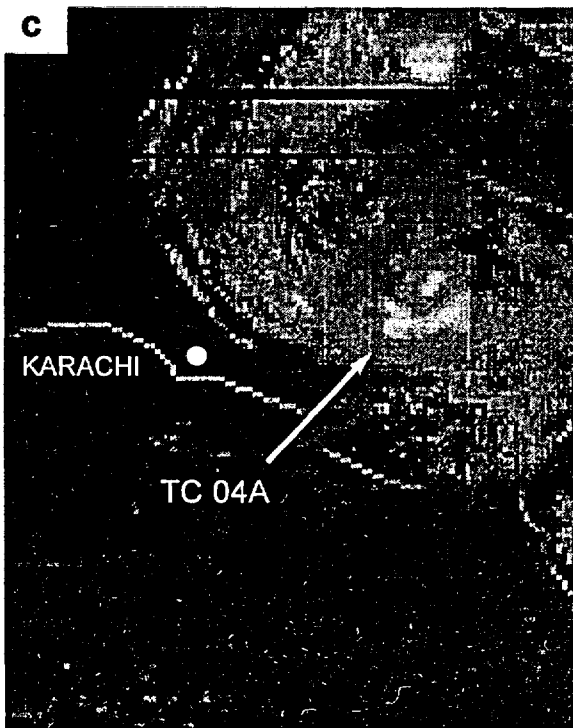
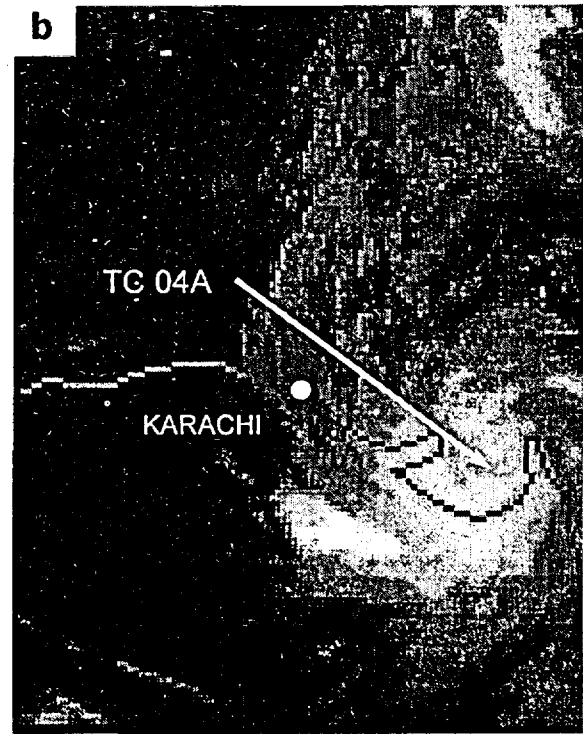
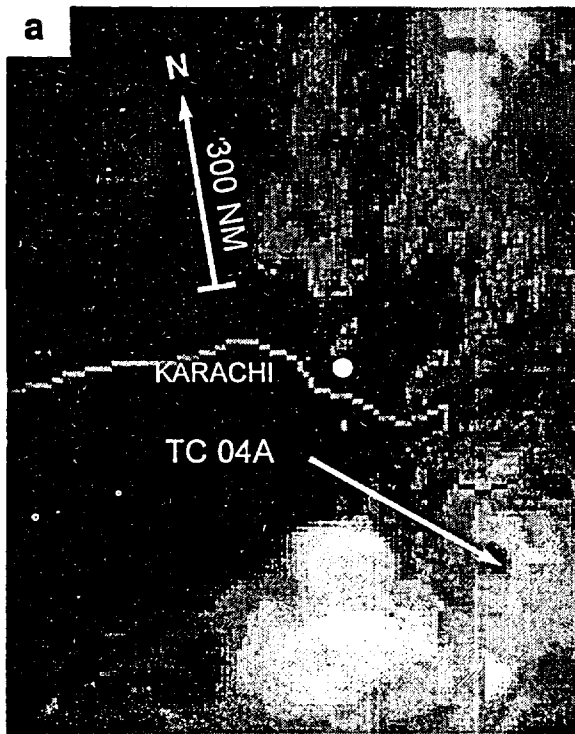


Figure 3-04A-2 Visible imagery — (a) 180507Z June; (b) 190455Z; (c) 200443Z; and (d) 210431Z — covering a 4-day period tracks TC 04A's passage from the Arabian Sea northward into India (Visible DMSP imagery downloaded from SPIDR).